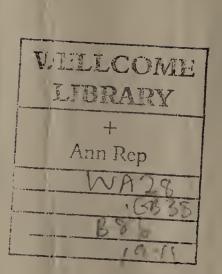


The Royal Santany historie



# ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1941

Printed by the Government Printer, Belize.





# British Honduras Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year ending 31st December, 1941.

On the grounds of economy a shortened report has been prepared. Comparative tables have been deleted and only the actual work done during the year is reported.

### I. Administrative.

### (a) STAFF.

- 1. One Medical Officer was seconded to the British Honduras Forestry Unit together with a Sanitary Inspector, a Dispenser and a Medical Orderly. Another Medical Officer still remains in the West African Medical Service.
- 2. The Senior Medical Officer was gazetted as Captain, British Honduras Defence Force with effect from 7th November, 1941. Twelve members of the Department joined the Home Guard.

### (b) LEGISLATION.

3. Regulations relating to Cemeteries were approved by the Executive Council.

### (c) FINANCE.

- - (1) Personal Emoluments
     \$61,785.74

     (2) Other Charges, Medical
     52,874.01
- 5. The Expenditure of the Department was 8.8% of the total expenditure of the Colony.

6. The Institutions in respect of which expenditure was incurred were as follows:—

INSTITUTION	Total Expenditure in Dollars	Average daily number of Patients	Cost per head per diem in Cents
Belize Hospital	7,364.36	80.	.21
Mental Hospital and Poor House	8,488.03	133.66	.19
Corozal Hospital	1.591.52	11.	.25
Orange Walk Hospital	786.17	4.50	.28
Cayo Hospital	746.43	6.60	.23
Stann Creek Hospital	1,667.27	19.10	.22
Toledo Hospital	1,471.30	14.27	.23

### II. Public Health.

- 7. The demand for hospital accommodation in Belize has been more acute than ever especially during the latter part of the year, owing to the economic state of the Colony. A long drought, plagues of locusts and a hurricane, in addition to the deleterious effects of the war, were all contributing factors in lowering the state of health of the people. A further demand for hospital accommodation was due to remedial operations required under recruitment for foreign labour schemes.
  - 8. Two large demands were made for labour during the current year:—
- (a) Panama. Under the scheme of construction work for the Canal Zone labour was recruited privately. Many labourers were turned back from Panama owing to various defects but eventually the contractors arranged for preliminary examination by private medical practitioners in the Colony itself. Most of the rejects were due to herniae and hyperpiesis. It is estimated that about 1500 labourers from this Colony are employed in the Canal Zone.
- (b) Forestry Labourers for Scotland. The Ministry of Labour called for 500 skilled forestry labourers. The medical examination was carried out according to the instructions laid down under the Military Training Act of 1939. Actually 520 men were sent overseas but 1001 men had to be examined in order to obtain the requisite number. The men, who passed the clinical examinations, were subjected to an X-Ray photographic examination of the chest to eliminate any cases of tuberculosis. The findings were as follows:—of the 749 photographed, 13.08% shewed healed lesions, 7.14% were suspicious

- and 6.28% showed active lesions. Blood pressures as shewn by differential pressures, varied according to racial groups. Of the accepted men the Ranges of Differential Pressures were as follows:— East Indians 20-60 mm; Spaniards 20-80 mm; Caribs 20-100 mm; Creoles 18-120 mm. Haemoglobin Estimation, by Dare's apparatus, shewed that the majority of readings were around 80%. Height measurements shewed the highest average to be 67 and 68 inches, respectively amongst Caribs; 67 inches amongst Creoles; 66 inches amongst Spaniards and 63 and 64 inches, respectively, amongst East Indians.
- 9. According to the official recruitment instructions—cases of Venereal Disease were not rejected if the cases were not obviously infectious and the men were otherwise fit. Kahn Reaction Tests were made in 965 cases; of these 9.22% of the whole were positive; of the accepted men 12.12% had positive reactions for Syphilis. All urines were examined for "threads" and 20.20% gave positive results; of the accepted men 23.67% were positive. Venereal Diseases in British Honduras apparently have little deleterious effect on the general health of the community. The dental condition of the recruits was bad and many were accepted, who required dental treatment, but there was not sufficient time between recruitment and embarkation to have these defects remedied. Of 932 mouths examined 42.06% shewed various degrees of defects; of the accepted labourers 41.14% had two or more defective teeth. However, many mouths were complete with perfectly formed clean teeth; this was especially noticeable amongst the Caribs.
- 10. (a) During the year 24 candidates were examined for the Royal Air Force—complete examination as prescribed by the special regulations was carried out. Nine candidates were accepted and sent overseas for training.
- (b) There was a call for skilled munition workers—51 recruits were examined, 26 being passed as medically fit.
- (c) Recruits for the local Defence Force were examined during the year but definite figures are not available.
- (d) In considering all types of recruitment it is estimated that 45% of applicants were rejected for various defects.
- 11. Dr. Henry W. Kumm of the Rockefeller Foundation spent a few weeks taking samples of blood in the Colony, paying special attention to the Toledo District where 212 specimens were taken with the object of ascertaining if "jungle Yellow Fever" exists in the Colony. Later, he reported that all but three were negative and the positives were all more than 45 years of age. One of them, a woman, had been born in Coban in the Department of Alta Verapaz of Guatemala and had only been in the Colony one year. The other two, men of 45 and 55 years of age, respectively, were born in the Toledo District. Dr. Kumm was of opinion that yellow fever has not been endemic in the southern district during recent years. He doubts very much whether jungle yellow fever ever existed in the Toledo District.
- 12. Malaria, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, Helminthiasis, Anaemias and Skin Diseases are the most prevalent diseases treated by the Department.
- 13. *Malnutrition*. has shown a slight increase especially in relation to deficiencies in the Vitamin B group.
- 14. The Out-Door Relief Committee under the chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer, expended \$17,914.98 on 614 persons, a marked increase over the previous year.
- 15. The Department co-operated with the Hurricane and Locust Relief Committee in making rural surveys and distributing relief.
- 16. Gann Rest House was opened for the reception of men unable to obtain a night's shelter. The project was made possible by a gift from the widow of the late Dr. Thomas Gann, sometime Senior Medical Officer in this Colony. The scheme is maintained by equal contributions from the Out-Door Relief Committee and the Town Board. The House has accommodation for 24 persons and an average of 22 persons receive hospitality each night. The management of the place is under the capable supervision of the Salvation Army who have installed a full-time officer.
- 17. Maya Indians. The Senior Medical Officer was a member of the special committee to enquire into the affairs of this racial group living within the Colony; a special report has been published:
- 18. In the Northern District a blood survey amongst the Indians was made. 288 persons were examined to estimate the haemoglobin percentage. The range of variation was 22% in a female 23 years old to 90% in a male aged 28 years. The greatest number of persons in all ages falls between 40% and 70% Haemoglobin.

- 19. Kahn reactions were also taken and only 0.48% shewed positive reactions for Syphilis, a figure corresponding with a recent survey amongst Maya Indians in Guatemala.
- 20. Sir Rupert Briercliffe, the Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of the West Indies, made a short tour of inspection. The question of Rural Hygiene was fully discussed.
  - 21. The new clinic established in San Pedro Colombia had good results.
- 22. Infant Mortality amongst the Indians was 209 per thousand as compared with 278 per thousand in the previous year. There were 123 births and 239 deaths. The increased number of deaths can be accounted for by the epidemics of measles and diarrhoea

### (1) GENERAL DISEASES.

23. The following diseases were reported from various parts of the Colony:—Cancer 108, Diabetes 20, Pneumonia 90, Tetanus 10, Deficiency Diseases 155.

### (2) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

- (a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.
- 24. Malaria. There were 25 deaths.
- (a) The number of cases of Malaria admitted to the various hospitals was as follows:—Belize 705, Corozal 76, Cayo 59, Stann Creek 151, Orange Walk 42, Punta Gorda 167, making a total number of 1200 cases.
- (b) A small survey on the malarial problems in Stann Creek was made by Dr. L. M. Ram, the findings of which will form the subject of a published report.
- (c) Spleen rates were as follows:—Belize Town 1.9% (3004 children examined); Stann Creek Town 30.63%, Punta Gorda Town 37.8%, Orange Walk District 4.3%, Corozal District 17.0%, Cayo Town nil.
- 25. In the investigations amongst the Maya Indians of the Northern District a Malarial Parasitic Index was made. This index shewed a figure of 28.6% of which subtertian malaria was 14.3%; benign tertian malaria 11.6% and 3.7% from mixed infections. The ratio of subtertian to benign tertian would be about 54%—46% as shewn by the thick film examination.
  - 26. Black Water Fever. No cases were reported.
    - (b) Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.
- 27. Dysenteries. The total number of both types of dysentery treated during the year were 473 cases.
- 28. Pneumonias. There were 90 cases reported from the hospitals and 14 certified deaths from this disease.
- 29. Tuberculosis. There were 7 certified deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. During the year 113 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted to the hospitals. 107 cases were notified to the Health Department.
- 30. Vollmer's patch test was made on the school children in Belize and Stann Creek Towns, details of which survey will be commented on later in this report.
  - 31. Diphtheria. 4 cases reported.
- 32. Measles. Minor epidemics occurred in all areas, the most serious outbreaks being in the Toledo District where the Maya Indians believe in immersing the patient in the cold water of the creeks just before the rash appears, thus increasing the incidence of pneumonic complications.
- 33. Cerebro-Spinal Fever. One case was reported from Orange Walk, one in Stann Creek and two in Belize, purely sporadic in origin.
  - 34. Chicken Pox. Small outbreaks in Toledo and Stann Creek Districts.
  - 35. Whooping Cough. A few isolated cases reported in the districts.
- 36. Small Pox and Vaccinations. No cases were reported. In Belize 709 vaccinations were made and 514 in the districts.

### (3) VITAL STATISTICS.

37. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 61,068. The average Birth Rate of the Colony is 34.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The birth rate is highest in the Toledo District and lowest in the Northern Districts. The Death Rate for

the whole Colony is 16.8—highest in the Toledo District and lowest in the Northern Districts.

- 38. Infant Mortality. The figure for the whole Colony is 123.6 per thousand, Toledo has the highest mortality rate of 243.5 per thousand and Cayo the lowest with 78.5 per thousand.
  - 39. There were 98 Still Births registered during the year.
- 40. No comparative figures are available of the mortality amongst the prevailing diseases relative to the total estimated population.
- 41. Of the 1030 deaths registered 558 were not certified by Medical Practitioners, that is to say, 54.1% deaths were uncertified.

### III. Sanitation and Hygiene.

### (I) ADMINISTRATIVE.

- 42. The Central Board of Health met every quarter to discuss matters of general interest and more particularly the application of the Building Bye Laws.
- 43. District Nurse, Belize. During the year this nurse made 482 sick visits and 1516 visits in connection with the Infant Welfare Clinics.

### (II) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

- (a) Anti-Mosquito Measures.
- 44. The suction dredger continued to operate during the year in the reclamation scheme work north of the Barracks.
- 45. The river dredger landed a considerable amount of spoil which was quickly taken away by private persons for the filling in and raising of their own lots.
- 46. In Belize during the dry season 9,107 crab holes were poisoned and filled in. 846 tanks and vats were fished with larvivorous fish.
- 47. Oiling in the towns was carried on as usual, all *anopheles* breeding areas in Belize being carefully mapped.

### (b) Notification of Infectious Diseases by Districts.

The following are the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by Districts:—

	Belize	Stann Creek	Toledo	Caro	Benque Viejo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Totai
Tuberculosis	55	34		- 6	5	3	4	107
Dysentery	. 2	24	<u> </u>	39	15	3	-	83
Measles	. 2	1		17	6	3		29
Diphtheria	_	_		4				4
Tetanus		_	_	1	_		_	1
Chicken Pox		11	_	_	1			12
Erysipelas		_		5	2			7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	. 2	1	_			_	1	. 4
	,							
								247

### (c) Helminthic Diseases.

Steady progress has been made in the Corozal area with the construction of bored hole latrines in the Indian villages and settlements. The inhabitants have co-operated well and 138 latrines were installed. Pamphlets relating to Hookworm Diseases in English and Spanish, have been distributed in the infected areas.

Following the installation of bored-hole latrines, the School of San Juaquin have had negative results from hookworm stool examination.

### (III) GENERAL MEASURES.

48. Propaganda. Several series of posters were exhibited in the Belize schools and pamphlets distributed in the districts. Lectures were given by several Medical Officers to school children. E. M. B. posters were displayed in Belize throughout the year.

- 49. Training of Auxiliary Personnel. Lectures to Sanitary Inspectors were continued. Good reports were received on the progress of nurses training in Panama and St. Louis, U. S. A., respectively.
- 50. Building Construction. The building regulations are only applicable to Belize. During the year 32 new buildings were erected and 37 additions made to existing buildings.
- 51. Water Supplies. The policy of installing two village wells a year was continued, one was built in Salt Creek, but an attempt to build one at Manatee failed owing to only brackish water being found.
- 52. Removal and Disposal of Rubbish. Pneumatic tyres have been fitted on all rubbish carts operating both in Belize and in the district towns. The policy of increasing the number of refuse boxes in the towns continues.
- 53. Food Handlers. 1176 certificates were issued to food handlers during the year under review in Belize Town and the districts.
- 54. Latrine Construction. In Belize Town 351 latrines were constructed. Unfortunately many of the public latrines were destroyed by the hurricane but most of them were replaced before the end of the year.

# MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

- 55. Midwifery. Five nurses completed their training in the Belize Hospital Maternity Ward and received their Midwives Certificates.
- 56. The Antenatal Clinics have been well attended. Belize Hospital Clinic had 1383 attendances, Hutson Street Clinic, Belize, 620 and Stann Creek Clinic 119 attendances.
- 57. The Kahn Tests for Syphilis shewed 4.80% positive at Belize Hospital Clinic, 4.65% at Hutson Street Clinic and 20% at Stann Creek Clinic; in the latter group Caribs predominated.
  - 58. In Corozal 17 cases received ante-natal supervision at the Hospital.
- 59. Free milk was given daily to certain indigent mothers with most encouraging results.
- 60. Infant Welfare Work. The clinics continued to function both in Belize and the districts. In Stann Creek a local girl was appointed as a "district nurse".
  - 61. The Infant Welfare League has issued a separate report on its activities.
- 62. School Medical Work. In addition to the 200 children receiving milk in Belize, the scheme was extended to Stann Creek and it is hoped to extend the scheme to all districts in the near future.
- 63. In Stann Creek the children were examined in three groups, i.e., new entrants. 8 years old and 12 years old. The spleen percentages in these groups were 37.8%, 47.3% and 42.6%, respectively. Quinine tablets were issued to 268 children. Sick children were visited in their homes. Defective teeth, 30.1%. Undernourished, 9.8%.
- 64. Vollmer's Tuberculin Patch Test was carried out on about 1,000 children between 5 and 10 years of age with the following results:—Belize Schools. Of the 590 children examined 88 shewed varying degrees of reaction, that is to say, 14.9% were positive reactors. Direct contact was traced in 27 cases. In Stann Creek 325 Carib children were examined and 89 shewed reactions after 48 to 72 hours resulting in 27.38 positive reactors. Of the Creoles 62 were examined, 10 reactions were found giving a 16.1% positive reaction.
  - 65. In Orange Walk 417 children were examined, a spleen rate of 4.3% was found.
- 66. In Corozal 279 children were examined; spleen rate 17%; defective teeth 20% and 7% unvaccinated.
- 67. In Toledo District, out of 613 children, 2.47% were undernourished, 1.9% with defective teeth and 1% with enlarged spleens.
- 68. In Belize Town 3004 children were examined; 1.9% shewed splenic enlargement. Of the 756 children who received a general medical examination, 28.5% were unvaccinated, only 4.75% were in a poor state of nutrition and 21.78% had defective teeth.
- 69. Dental treatment was carried out in the schools of Belize, Stann Creek Town and Punta Gorda.

### IV. Port Health Work.

- 70. The number of boats entering the Colony has considerably dropped off during the year under review.
- 71. The number of persons attending for quarantine purposes were:—Stann Creek 35, Punta Gorda 231, Barranco 31 and Cayo 124.

### V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

### BELIZE HOSPITAL.

- 72. Out-Patient Department. A total of 36,866 patients were seen. These include 13,426 dressings, 2,198 attendances in the V.D. Clinics. 149 minor operations, 1,614 dental treatments, 16,856 at the daily clinic, etc.
  - 73. In-Patients. 1,810 patients were admitted to the wards of which 80 died.
- 74. Maternity Ward. The number of admissions continues to increase, 614 having been admitted as compared with 404 of the previous year. There were 257 deliveries as compared with 243 of the previous year. Infantile deaths 7, still births 16, maternal deaths 4. There were 9 cases of eclampsia and 31 with albuminurea.
- 75. Venereal Diseases Clinic. There were 2,198 attendances during the year; 298 patients attended. There were 67 new male patients and 92 new female patients. The injections given were 2,065 NAB and 1,771 Bismostab.
- 76. Ophthalmic Clinic. Owing to the transfer of the responsible Medical Officer to one of the districts the work of the Clinic had to be suspended but it is hoped to continue this essential work in 1942.
- 77. Dental Clinics. During the year 21,756 treatments were carried out in the hospital, prisons and lunatic asylum and to members of the Defence Force. The average attendance at each hospital clinic was 62 patients.
- 78. Radiological Work. 323 radiological examinations were made, exclusive of the Forestry Unit, during the year. These included 31 Barium meals and enemata.
- 79. Surgical Work, Belize Hospital. During the year 561 operations were performed as follows:—

Abdominal			
Gynaecolog.cal	11	General	282
Genito Urinary			
Ano Rectal	. 24	Local	159
Orthopaedic	63	Sacral	. 6
Oto-rhino-laryngeal	24	Intravenous	. 6
Ophthalmic	68	Ethyl Chloride	. 4
Miscellaneous	1,55	Nil	59
	561		561

244 were major operations and 317 minor operations.

80. Laboratory Work, Belize Hospital. There were 3,419 specimens for Kahn Tests—492 positive and 2,927 negative.

24 specimens for Malarial Parasites—1 positive, 23 negative.

110 Total Blood Counts plus 1,821 Hb. single tests ranging from 10 to 100%.

Icterus Index, 18.

Fractional Tests, 10.

Blood Urea, 41.

Blood Sugar, 2.

14 Smears for G.C.—12 positive, 2 negative.

1 Smear for K. L. B.

72 specimens for K.B., 17 positive, 55 no K.B. seen.

Van den Bergh, 2.

Faeces for Amoebae, 65 specimens, 15 positive, 50 no Amoebae seen.

Faeces for Ova, 95 specimens, 56 positive, 39 no ova seen.

- 4,631 urine specimens done, 28 contained Trichomonas 2 males and 26 females.
- 81. The following details of the District Hospitals are of interest:—

Toledo	Stann C'k	Cayo	O. Walk	Corozal
Number of beds	20	14	11	13
Admissions 498	576	247	149	309
Daily Average 14.27	19.10	6.6	4.4	11.0
Deaths 19	22	14	7	22
Percentage Deaths 3.8	3.8	5.66	4.6	7.0
Operations 11		119		-
Out-Patients Attendances				
and District Cases	1799	1636	358	649

- 82. Maternity Work in District Hospitals. Stann Creek Maternity Ward 68 cases were admitted for confinement also 4 abortion and one puerperal tetanus.
  - 83. At Corozal 10 cases were delivered in the hospital.
- 84. There is a demand from every district for small maternity wards to be built as adequate accommodation is not available in the general wards.
- 85. Branch Dispensaries. (a) The Benque Viejo clinics in Cayo in charge of a Roman Catholic Sister under the direction of the Medical Officer gave 1215 treatments.
- (b) Two dispensaries were opened in the Toledo District, one at San Antonio and the other at San Pedro Columbia, and 575 and 633 treatments respectively were given at each clinic.

### VI. Prisons, Mental Hospital and Poor House.

86. Belize Prison. The Medical Officer made his daily rounds and saw 597 cases which consisted of the following complaints exclusive of admission, punishments, etc.:—

Teeth 49	Genito-urinary conditions inc. Gonorrhoea 46
Malingering 3	Wounds 31
Syphilis 15	Ear, Nose and Throat 24
Eyes 13	Joint Diseases
Unspecified Requests 3	Examination of prisoners under medical
Skin Diseases	observation2
Malaria 29	Insomnia 8
Pulmonary conditions55	Neuralgic conditions 58
Gastro-intestinal complaints89	Lymphangitis 1
Cardo-vasuclar system 2	Infectious diseases
Mental 2	Neurosis 2
Beri-Beri 1	Unspecified diseases9

- 87. In Punta Gorda 14 prisoners received treatment and 17 were admitted into Hospital.
  - 88. Mental Asylum.

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
Males	13	13	3
Females	6	4	7
	19	17	10

### 89. Poor Houses.

A	dmissions	Discharges	Deaths
Males	. 34	9	22
Females		6	6
	000	00 0 - 01	- (1
Maryon	50	15	28

### Acknowledgements.

90. I wish to acknowledge the reports of Drs. V. F. Anderson, W. A. S. George, L. M. Ram, D. W. A. Degazon, H. S. Rassim, P. E. M. Clarke, Mr. H. L. Bennett, Laboratory Technician, Miss L. M. Roberts, M.B.E., Matron, Belize Hospital, and Mr. L. E. Cervantes, Acting Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Belize, July, 1942.

R. L. CHEVERTON,
Senior Medical Officer.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths for the year 1941.

	DISEASES.	In-Patients, Admiss.ons.	Deaths in Hospital.  Out-Patients, Town & District, New cases only.	Deaths in preceding Cases.
I	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.	0.00		
1	6. Cerebro-spinal (Meningococcal) Meningitis	3	5 y 1 E	
2 3	9. Whooping Cough	1	1 11	
4	11. Erysipelas	5	1 2	1
5	12. Tetanus	8	2 2	
6	13. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	50	5 54	2
7	14. Tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central			
8	Nervous System	1 3	C3 100 (1)	1
9	17. Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints	1		1
10		(Iriso)	2	
11	22. Disseminated Tuberculosis	1		
12 13	24. Purulent Infection and Septicaemia	20	262	1
14	27. Dysentery	60 143	9 330	1
15	28. Malaria	705	17 6,905	8
16	29. Other Diseases due to Parasitic Protozoa	1.		
17	except Spirochaetes	6	18	
17 18	30. Syphilis	55	4 364	2
19	33. Influenza	24	3 270	
20	35. Measles	8	95	-1
21	36. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		00-61	
22 23	38. Other Diseases due to Viruses	9	33	
24	42. Other Diseases due to Helminths	61	848	
25	43. Mycoses	9	157	
26	44. Other injective or Parasitic Diseases	5	23	mile.
	Total—11,323	1,188	43 10,135	17
H	Cancer and Other Tumors.			
27	45. Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1	3	
28	46. Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	. 9	1 7	3
29 30	48. Cancer of the Uterus	2	8	2
31	51. Cancer of the Male Genital Organs	1	1	
32	52. Cancer of the Urinary Organs	1	1	
33	53. Cancer of the Skin (Scrotum excepted)	1-1040	3	
34 35	55. Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs	15	41	
33	Total—108	41	2 67	5
III	Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of the		10.000	
111	Endocrine Glands, Other General Diseases and			
	Vitamin Deficiency Diseases.			
36	58. Rheumatic Fever	5	11	
37	59. Chronic Rheumatism and other Rheumatic Diseases.	30	297	
38 -	61. Diabetes Mellitus	1.3	3 7	
39	62. Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	2	26	
40 41	66. Other General Diseases	22	2	
42	67. Scurvy	7	9	
43	68. Beri-beri	3	1	

	The state of the s	ns.		nly.	
		In-Patients, Admissions	_:	Out-Patients, Town & District, New cascs only	gu
		nisi Ti	oita	owase	edin
	DISEASES.	Ad	Deaths in Hospital	s, T	Deaths in preceding Cases.
	DIOLINE.	nts,	n H	Sent	d u
		tier	hs i	oati ict,	hs i
		-Pa	eatl	ut-} istr	Death Cases.
	28 2 1	In	Q	ŌΩ	ΔÜ
44	69. Pellagra	rı' 3	1.	mio! 6	
45	70. Rickets	11	1	2	
46	71. Other Vitamin Deficiency Diseases	9	1	104	
40	Total—575	110	8	465	
T T 7					
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.	T.			
47	73b. Other Hyperchromic anaemias	78	1	, 469	1
48	75. Diseases of the Spleen	48		43	
49	76. Other Diseases of the Blood and	- M			
	Blood-forming Organs	127	1	512	1 10
V	Chronic Poisoning and Interiogian	127	1	512	1
<i>V</i> (	Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication.	mu I	X1 0	- X	
50	77. Alcoholism (Ethylism)	1		3	
51	78. Lead Poisoning	61 40		2	
Y 7 Y	Total—6	1		5	
VI	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.				
52	80. Encephalitis (non-epidemic)	1		2	
53	81. Meningitis (non-meningococcal)	3	1		
54	82. Diseases of the Medulla and Spinal Cord	3		1	
55	83. Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	11	4	8	
56	84. Mental Disorders and Deficiency	14		7	
57	85. Epilepsy	2		13	
58	86. Convulsions in children under 5 years of age	3		105	
59	87. Other Diseases of the Oregon of Vision	33	1	105	1 100
60 61	88. Diseases of the Organs of Vision	74 18		272 102	1
O1	Total—673	162	6	511	1
VII	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	102	ŭ		1 10
		2			
62	90. Pericarditis	2	1	1	
63 64	92. Chronic Affections of the Valves and Endocardium	6	1	28	4
65	93. Diseases of the Myocardium	22	4	32	2
66	94. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris	<i></i>	·	1	_
67	95. Other Diseases of the Heart	2		13	
68	97. Arteriosclerosis (excluding Coronary				
	or Renal Sclerosis	1		17	
69	98. Gangrene	9		1	
70	99. Other Diseases of the Arteries	7	1	2	
71	100. Diseases of the Veins	11		49	
72	101. Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1		14	
73	102. High Blood Pressure (Idiopathic)	12		42	
74	103. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	5	7	200	6
1777	Total—279	79	. /	200	0
VII.		000			
75	104. Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	14		93	
76	105. Diseases of the Larynx	1		14	
77	106. Bronchitis	34	1	1825	3
78	107. Broncho-pneumonia		1	12	2
79	108. Lobar Pneumonia	37	1	5 8	1 1. 4
80	109. Pneumonia (Unspecified)	12	1	7	
81 82	<ul><li>110. Pleurisy</li><li>111. Congestion, Oedema, Haemorrhagic Infarction</li></ul>			1-	
02	and Thrombosis of the Lungs	10 11	1	3	1 051
83	112. Asthma	9		185	

	DISEASES.	In-Patients, Admissions.	Deaths in Hospital.	Out-Patients, Town & District, New cases only.	Deaths in preceding Cases.
84	113. Pulmonary Emphysema	1		1	
85	114. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	1	2	
	Total—2288	133	11	2,155	8
IX	Diseases of the Digestive System.				
86	115. Diseases of the Buccal Cavity and Annexa and				
	of the Pharnyx and Tonsils	35		498	
87	116. Diseases of the Oesophagus	2	1		
88 89	117. Ulcers of the Stomach or Duodenum	23	1	267	
90	119. Enteritis and Diarrhoea	31	2	262 385	12
91	121. Appendicitis	49	1	21	12
92	122. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	111	6	78	
93	123. Other Diseases of the Intestines	36	0 1	206	
94	124. Cirrhosis of the Liver			5	1
95	125. Other Diseases of the Liver	12		32	
96	126. Biliary Calculi	8		16	
97	127. Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts  Total—1,851	15 325	12	16 1,526	13
**		323	12	1,520	15
X	Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems				
	(not Venereal or connected with Pregnancy or the Puerperium).				
98	130. Acute Nephritis	4		13	
99 100	<ul><li>131. Chronic Nephritis</li></ul>	14	3	19	2
100	(over 10 years of age)	1		109	
101	133. Other Diseases of the Kidney and Ureters	30	1	308	
102	134. Calculi of the Urinary Passages	6	1	8	
103	135. Diseases of the Bladder	17		96	
104	136. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscesses, etc	34		42	
105	137. Diseases of the Prostate	10	1	9	
106	<ul><li>138. Diseases of Other Male Genital Organs</li><li>139. Diseases of the Female Genital Organs</li></ul>	· 98	1	73 701	
107			3		
	Total—1,633	255	10	1,378	2
XI	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the				
	Puerperal State.				
100	140. Post-abortive Infection	12		2	
108 109	141. Abortion without mention of septic conditions	34		18	
110	142. Ectopic Gestation	1		70	
111	143. Haemorrhage of Pregnancy	1	1	1	
112	144. Toxaemias of Pregnancy	36	2	19	1
113	145. Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy	46		116	
114	145a. Pregnancy, unqualified	588	5	7	
115	<ul><li>146. Haemorrhage of Childbirth and the Puerperium</li><li>147. Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium</li></ul>	1 2	2 2	13	
116 117	149. Other Accidents of Childbirth	74	4	26	
117					1
	<i>Total—</i> 999	795	16	204	1
XII	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.				
118	151. Carbuncle, Boils	10	1	160	
119	151. Cellulitis, Acute Abscess	75		191	
120	153. Other Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	69		803	1
	Total—1,308	154	1	1,154	1

DISEASES.	In-Patients, Admissions.	Deaths in Hospital.	Out-Patients, Town & District, New cases only.	Deaths in preceding Cases.
XIII Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement.				
0 4 4, 4				
121 154. Osteomyelitis and Periostitis	8 17 15 44 84	1 1	3 16 27 46	
XIV Congenital Malformations.				
125 157. Congenital Malformations	1		3	
	•		3	
XV Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life.				
126 158. Congenital Debility	5 7 3	3 5	3	2
129 161. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	2	1	
Total—21	16	10	5	3
XVI Senility, Old Age.				
130 162. Senility, Old Age	15 15	3	24 24	
XVII Deaths from Violence.				
131 163. Suicide by Poisoning	2			
132 164. Other forms of Suicide	1	1		
133 166. Homicide by Firearms		1		
death, except war)			1	
135 177. Food Poisoning	2 19	1	9	
136 179. Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (not by gas) 137 180. Conflagration	2	1	9	
138 181. Accidental Burns (Conflagration excepted)	12	1	19	
139 184. Accidental Injury by Firearms	4		7	
140 185. Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments.	86	2	174	
141 186. Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, Landslide, etc	25	2	25	
142 188. Injury by Animals	2		5	
143 189. Hunger or Thirst	1	1	81	
144 191, Excessive Heat	2		1	
145 194. Attack by Venomous Animals	3 18		14 13	
146 195. Other Accidents	10		13	
under 195	3		820	
Total—1,350	180	10	1,170	
XVIII Ill-defined Causes of Death.				
	4	2	176	
148 200. Causes, Unstated or Ill-defined	1	2	176	
Total—177	1	2	176	
Total Admissions in all Hospi Belize Out-Patient Departme			23,40	)3
Total cases seen in Out-Patier			22	7.5
Belize			23,62	
Total cases			47,02	28
Total Dooths, all Hasnit	1916 201			

Total Deaths, all Hospitals 201.





